

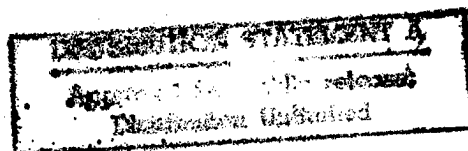
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JPRS 81437

3 August 1982

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2669



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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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HEAD OF ERITREAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL INTERVIEWED ON REGIONAL ISSUES

Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 9 Jun 82 pp 2, 3

[Interview with 'Abdallah Idris, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and member of the executive committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front; Mr Muhammad al-Hazzazi, chairman of the Information Department of the Eritrean Liberation Front; Muhammad Ishaq, member of the Revolutionary Council; al-Hajj Ibrahim Abu Bakr, member of the delegation by Nasir al-Qar'awi and Salim al-Ghamidi; date and place not specified]

/Text/ AL-RIYAD met with the chairman of the Revolutionary Council and member of the executive committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front; Mr Muhammad al-Hazzazi, a member of the Revolutionary Council and the executive committee and chairman of the Information Department of the Eritrean Liberation Front; our brother Muhammad Ishaq, member of the Revolutionary Council; and our brother al-Hajj Ibrahim Abu Bakr, member of the delegation. Our brother members of the Eritrean Revolutionary Council shed light on a number of important points related to the situation and the future of the Eritrean revolution and its perseverance against the obstacles and circumstances that are facing it as it progresses toward the attainment of its noble objective. Our brother participants in the seminar also revealed many matters related to the revolution's strategy in the current stage, in the framework of the developments the area has witnessed.

Our colleagues Nasir al-Qar'awi, the managing editor, and Salim al-Ghamidi, the editor of the newspaper, ran the seminar, which began with the following question:

AL-RIYAD: At the start of the seminar, we would like our brother 'Abdallah Idris to explain to us the causes which led to the appearance of changes in the Eritrean Revolutionary Council, in particular those related to some leadership positions. I believe that a tactical change has also come about as a result of the change in leadership positions in the front, because the nature of revolutionary action makes this inevitable. What are the causes that led to this change? Do you believe that that is the solution or the sound approach to making the front succeed in its plan?

'Abdallah Idris: At the beginning, let me thank you for giving us this opportunity and for your interest in our national cause. In reality, the media, at all levels in the kingdom, have concentrated on our cause and have underlined it and the kingdom's pioneering role in this region during this period. We give thanks in the name of our comrades. As regards the question, the changes which have taken place are ordinary ones, as far as they are concerned; in any periodic meeting of the Revolutionary Council, or in the emergency meetings, changes occur, and many changes have occurred. What is new in the situation is that part of the command has been kept in the course of this signal. This happened as a result of disputes

over methods of action, following political excesses which harmed our cause. I believe that this change will bring us to our national conference, which we have started to move toward to evaluate the current stage and produce a new program and the events that our stage and our region are witnessing in general. I believe that these changes are to our organization's benefit and to the benefit of a restoration of its role and effectiveness, the influence of the military presence, and a push toward steps toward union among the detachments of the revolution. This is what the situation involves.

AL-RIYAD: Mr 'Abdallah, is there a relationship between the change, or does the fact that some command personnel have been kept have a relationship to what is called the communist tide in the Horn of Africa?

'Abdallah: Not so. It has no relationship to internal matters. It is connected to the front's organization and policies.

#### The Ethiopian-Libyan-Yemeni Alliance Is a Threat to Our Revolution

AL-RIYAD: What have been the results of your recent visit to the Gulf for the course of the revolution?

'Abdallah: At the start of this tour we have made in the Gulf region, which we started in the kingdom, we met with officials and found mutual understanding on matters related to our revolution, its problems, and our support for it. From here we will set out to the other Arab countries, God willing.

AL-RIYAD: Mr 'Abdallah, as regards the Horn of Africa, it has its own political circumstances and its political interests, and some events have changed the orientation of the region in one way or another as far as the course of Africa goes or some of its relations with the Arab group go. Perhaps one of the most important events that have left an impact on the scene is the agreement signed by Libya, Ethiopia and South Yemen. Do you take a special view of this agreement from the front's perspective, or is it a comprehensive view in terms of the region as a whole? What are the effects of this agreement on the region in general, from the standpoint of the resistance?

'Abdallah: It is true that the Eritrean cause is an Arab-African cause and, in the framework of the region, it is part of the problems of the Horn of Africa. We believe that the agreement reached among the Ethiopians, Libya and Yemen harms our cause and that the goal of strengthening Ethiopia is to strengthen it to confront us; it has no other enemy. As for our view of this alliance, I consider that it will bring us harm, and it is a negative view, especially since there are Arab countries that supported our cause and contributed to it and supported it in the past. If there has been a change, that has been in these countries' positions. For our part, as regards the course of the revolution and the course of the war, we are still continuing our struggle to liberate our country from Ethiopian occupation.



AL-RIYAD: It has been said that in the past Soviet attempts were made to co-opt and embrace the Eritrean revolution. What is the truth of this information? Has the real reason for these attempts been discovered?

'Abdallah: In reality, it is not true that the Soviets have embraced the Eritrean revolution.

AL-RIYAD: It has been said that there are attempts to influence the course of the revolution, or to make a rapprochement with it.

'Abdallah: What happened was that the Eritrean Liberation Front was given an invitation to visit the Soviet Union, and that took place. In the course of this visit, or in the course of the conversations which took place between us and them, the Soviets held to the view that it was necessary that the Eritreans agree to be part of Ethiopia. This is the overall summary. Many questions were raised about this visit. It was said that the Eritrean Liberation Front was turning toward the Soviets and was being influenced by them. That was not true. What did happen was that there was a visit by the delegation and discussions were held with the Soviets, the Soviet position was and remains in favor of the Ethiopians, and nothing was changed, and the Eritrean revolution has received no invitations from the Soviet Union besides this visit--if we can consider that an invitation.

Ishaq: As regards the Soviet Union, and its visits, in reality, since the Soviet Union has played a role and all that it has done has been to support the Ethiopian regime and contribute military and material support to it in order to strengthen this shabby regime--not just against the Eritrean people but also against the liberation movements within Ethiopia--this invitation given to the Eritrean Liberation Front was a maneuver, an attempt on its part to advance the voice of the Eritrean revolution, the voice of the Eritrean people, although the Soviet Union and Ethiopia played a big role in exploiting this visit in the contrary sense, indeed against the Eritrean revolution, and it was an attempt to isolate the people of Ethiopia, or to isolate the Eritrean revolution and the Eritrean Liberation Front from its brothers and friends. Indeed, after this visit, many questions were raised, and that was deliberate. Among them, for instance, we might mention the cables that were secretly sent from inside Addis Ababa through embassies to Britain and published in an Arabic newspaper to the effect that the Eritrean Liberation Front had got in touch with Ethiopia, formed a front, and brought in some fictitious people, people who has opposed various countries. This indeed had a big effect throughout the Arab nation. People believed that a conspiracy really had taken place against the Eritrean Liberation Front on the part of the people in it. This was a conspiracy on the part of the Soviet Union and Ethiopia, and the Soviet Union played a big part. The purpose was to attempt to isolate the Eritrean Liberation Front, and most unfortunately the great blame really lay with us and also with the Arabic papers. No initiatives have been made in the manner some foreign newspapers have taken initiatives--that is, we might mention papers from Italy, from France, from Sweden, which would send a correspondent every few months, and there are movies. If we make a comparison with the Arab press, we will find that the Arabic press does not make one quarter the effort the foreign papers do. Of course we cannot say all the foreign papers have come out in favor of the Eritrean revolution; they might for example have other objectives. Therefore in addition to these

matters, or the fact that the Arab media, and the establishment of the front, and making these distortions stand out, we /say/ that has had a big effect in isolating the Eritrean Liberation Front and having an influence on it in the Arab world.

'Abdallah: I understood the question as concerning the role of the Soviet Union in supporting the Eritrean revolution; I took it from that point.

AL-RIYAD: It has been said that that was an attempt to co-opt it or affect its course, in terms of absorbing it, dissolving it or shaking it up. It was more getting at who would put the truth before Arab and international public opinion.

'Abdallah: I was dealing with the issue from the standpoint of Soviet support for the Eritrean revolution. The cooptation of the Eritrean revolution by the Soviets is not at issue, for a simple reason: there has been no real relationship between the Eritrean revolution and the Soviet Union to this moment. What there has been was this visit. Our brother Mahmud /sic/ might have dealt with the aspect bearing on the Soviet Union's support for Ethiopia. This is damaging to our cause, there is no doubt, but up to this moment the Soviet Union has not offered the Eritrean revolution anything but this invitation. All the Arab countries and all the Arab people's criticism of the Liberation Front have been directed to a single point, which everyone has emphasized, and we still believe that the fault in our visit to the Soviet Union--while it gave us an invitation, and while we were given an opportunity to hear their voice, and the voice of others, which was useful--was that it was covered up. We did not benefit from it in the media sense, and its contents were not disclosed. This is the fault that was made. However, any movement, any revolution, if it finds an opportunity, support, and invitations to have its voice heard in any country, considers that to be a great big political gain. Certainly it is a diplomatic victory. The fault, the mistake which we committed is that we did not benefit from this visit in the media sense and we did not explain its results. That is what made people feel doubts, and that was the important point. The points Mahmud raised, that there was a conspiracy, a conspiracy taking place at the leadership level, that the Soviets were working to coopt this leadership, arose from the fact that this visit was considered to be secret. That was the mistake. We, as a movement in the Eritrean revolution, if it is given an opportunity in any country, especially the major countries, if any country has a readiness to support our cause, regardless of its political orientation, if the Soviet Union today declares its support for the Eritrean revolution and stands alongside us, certainly no one will oppose that, but when it stands alongside the Ethiopians, cooperates, strikes at us and maneuvers by inviting us for a visit, that is a suspicious act and we ourselves do not benefit from it.

#### The Eritrean Cause Is an Arab-African Cause

AL-RIYAD: Mr 'Abdallah, in reality there always is something in a question which raises itself on its own, when something new happens in the meetings of African Unity or meetings of the Arab League council. Is the Eritrean cause an Arab cause, an African cause or an Arab-African cause?

'Abdallah: The Eritrean cause is an Arab-African cause, and that is unquestioned. The Eritrean people, in their geographical location, are part of the African and

Arab liberation movement. There is no dispute or contradiction between our affiliations with the Arab revolutionary movement and with the African liberation movement. On the basis of this notion, we have presented the request on the subject of an observer in the Arab League and we have received agreement in principle on this issue. We hope that we will find the issue resolved soon.

AL-RIYAD: What obstacle is there to accepting membership?

'Abdallah: What has been at issue so far is the lack of unity in the Eritrean ranks.

AL-RIYAD: That leads us to another question. Before we move on to that question, it is being said that one of the bad things, or essential mistakes, that the front has committed is that it has not carried out coordination with its internal positions and consequently it has lost its foreign gains. That is, there are four resistance groupings: isn't it possible to unite them in a single front and consequently unify the goal and unify the course of action?

'Abdallah: That is indeed possible, if all parties are serious and aware, especially since the things that draw us together are greater than what divides us. Everyone is in agreement on the need to struggle for the sake of national independence and to assert the need for the unity of the Eritrean revolution and its detachments in a single context in order to strengthen their efforts; these two points are more important than any other dispute, whatever it might be, and I believe that there are no problems between us and the other two detachments. However, the main reason for the problem between us and the People's Front is attributable not just to the disputes between us but also to the alliance between this grouping and some movements, and the fact that they have been brought into the inter-Eritrean struggle. This is the point we criticize and consider has an effect on the course of our struggle and the unity of our views and our people to a large extent and raises factional chauvinisms that are harmful to the course of the national struggle. As for the efforts that have been made, I believe that it is possible to overcome these disputes and that they are connected to a single context through which we can realize gains in the foreign framework and the framework of the domestic struggle.

AL-RIYAD: If we talk about the course of action in terms of figures, is there any possibility of a specific time for a union, if only among the three detachments besides the People's Front?

'Abdallah: I say that indeed the possibility exists and it is at hand and is very great.

The Invitation To Hold a General Conference Is Real

AL-RIYAD: Isn't there a possibility of an invitation to a general conference?

'Abdallah: The possibility is real, but of course I am talking in the name of the Eritrean Liberation Front, in the sense that we are fully prepared to bring these issues into a comprehensive merger union in the internal and external contexts.

From the standpoint of our position, and others' positions as well, this intent has been declared and I am optimistic that we will come up with solutions.

AL-RIYAD: All right; with respect to the revolution's military activity, is that on a par with political and social activity and the internal conditions in the country itself, in Eritrea?

'Abdallah: It has always been our past experience that military activity takes precedence and that media and political activity was not at the level of the military gains we made. In the future stages, we hope that there will be an equal balance with political and media activity and that it will achieve the objective, because, if that and its role are not reflected in the media context, some sort of distortion will indeed occur. There is a blackout in the Arab media. This is the shortcoming of the Eritrean revolution, and we hope that many of the mistakes and negative features that existed will be eliminated in future stages.

Arab Support for the Revolution Is Not at the Required Level!

AL-RIYAD: The front needs Arab material support, just as it needs moral and political support. How do you receive Arab support and does it meet your actual needs?

'Abdallah: In general, I would like to say that Arab support is not as great as that the Eritrean revolution needs; it is much smaller. Every country, of course, is different from every other country. There are differences in the volume of support. There are countries that withhold it basically and there are countries that give it, after some time goes by. There are countries that do not give it and countries that give what they can at the right time. The matter varies.

AL-RIYAD: Do you believe that one can mention the positive side, not the negative side, of some countries that are standing alongside you?

'Abdallah: Really, most countries in the Arab Gulf give support at a high level from time to time, although they do not meet our fundamental needs. Iraq was giving aid shortly after the recent events.

AL-RIYAD: What do you think about what has been published concerning the hopes of establishing an Eritrean government, or a more or less temporary government, in exile? What is your opinion on this subject? That is, the formation of a government outside of Eritrea?

'Abdallah: To us, the main preoccupation as far as the Eritrean revolution goes is how to unify its efforts and its voice first of all. This plan requires unifying the Eritrean revolution, unifying its detachments and giving it political unity in general. The priorities, in our own opinion, are that it is necessary to unite the various groupings before thinking of forming a government in exile.

AL-RIYAD: Let me ask Mr Muhammad Ishaq, member of the Revolutionary Council, about your recent relations with the Sudan. It appears that they have developed in a positive direction and I believe that there is a rapprochement between the

Sudan and the front, on the basis of the positive developments that have occurred within the front. How do you view your relations with the Sudan at the present time?

Muhammad Ishaq: Our relations with the Sudan are fraternal and strong. In reality, as Eritreans, our problems have had an impact on the Sudan on many occasions, and they cannot be the fundamental aspect of everything we ourselves need. The economic situation plays a role. The Sudan is not striding toward the Eritrean revolution, insofar as it is capable, or did it in the past, and its position is still positive. We hope that it will be better and better and will not be deficient as far as the Eritrean revolution goes. They have been fully understanding of our cause, specifically in the recent days, which have been better than before.

AL-RIYAD: Of course there is no doubt that that is favorable to the cause, and we hope that the Sudanese-Eritrean rapprochement will also entail an Eritrean-Arab rapprochement, God willing. Let me go back to Mr 'Abdallah: Is the purpose of the tripartite agreement to create a new balance in the Horn of Africa--I should not say balance or equilibrium with the agreement or establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council? What, in your conception, is the basic political goal or goals in the conclusion of this agreement among Libya, Ethiopia and Yemen? I mean that your presence on the map in the Horn of Africa must give you an opportunity and also give you and impose upon you the responsibility to discover the real nature of this agreement.

'Abdallah: We, as an Eritrean revolution, have not been given an opportunity to obtain accurate information on it, but, in its general form, it entails support for Ethiopia, Ethiopia which represents an aggression against us and our people as well as a total threat to the countries in the region, especially fraternal Arab countries. The Eritrean people and their struggle are exerting every effort, every force and every resource and are mobilizing them. Ethiopia is a serious matter in the context of the region, it is a threat in the context of the Eritrean revolution in general, and it is a hostile force.

AL-RIYAD: Mr 'Abdallah, a comparison, or the equivalent of a comparison, is always made in terms of importance and a balance is made in terms of the course of the situation, or the adversary's situation, since weapons are a slogan or a means for Eritrean action relative to Ethiopia. Have first positive signs of an understanding of your demands started to appear from these?

'Abdallah: Ethiopia's view toward the Eritrean cause and the Eritrean people's struggle has not changed. It has been taking the same position nowadays that Haile Selassie once took against it, against the people's struggle, and it does not recognize our identity or our legacy. The only thing and the only direction it follows is the repression and banishment of these people and their subjugation as a nation and in terms of religion, with all their values, through the methods this regime relies on, which are essentially methods of military liquidation. We do not expect the Ethiopian regime to show understanding, unless the Eritrean revolution rises up and shows a strong hand which will thwart all its schemes, all the military attacks it has made, up to the last one, which is putting it in a position where it is having to think. However, up to this moment, its position has been

one of military liquidation of the Eritrean revolution, benefiting from the disputes which most unfortunately have occurred and have been of service to them. As long as we overcome our disputes, and as long as our condition is one of determination, I do not believe that Ethiopia will be strong enough to continue to fight, because the people in Ethiopia are most at odds and in conflict internally and there are many movements inside Ethiopia, the movement for equality, the movement of new nationalism, al-Arun, western Somalia and then many movements inside Ethiopia. The Ethiopian regime has been relying on foreign protection up to this moment, but the regime is feeble, and if we can be strong and closely knit and it is possible to put it in a defensive situation, then our thoughts of a solution will be different from the solution now.

AL-RIYAD: If you call for negotiation on a peaceful basis, and this voice is heard, whether from inside Ethiopia, through African mediation or through international mediation, would this principle be discussed on your part?

'Abdallah: This principle has been discussed by the Eritrean detachments and they have each separately declared their positions. When President Ja'far al-Numayri declared his initiative which was aimed at negotiation and mediation between the Eritrean revolution and Ethiopia, agreement was reached in principle on negotiation without preconditions from any party and on the condition that there be a united Eritrean delegation. We have no objections, and I consider negotiations with the Ethiopians by means of a single Eritrean delegation to be part of our struggle and our role in our cause.

AL-RIYAD: How do you obtain arms sources?

'Abdallah: The source of arms is our brothers' support for us and combat with Ethiopia. Perhaps most of the basic source existed in the 1977 period, when we liberated most of the towns. Our arms supply came from what we took as booty from Ethiopia itself. The Ethiopian army is one of our sources, along with the support we receive from our brethren.

AL-RIYAD: Mr 'Abdallah, have you met with Saudi officials? What is the kingdom's position on the Eritrean Liberation Front?

'Abdallah: The visit has been an official one, by official invitation of the kingdom. In the course of it we have met with officials and have met with a good reception and endorsement of the Eritrean cause in general and a call for the unification of the detachments of the revolution in general. We expect much from the kingdom in support on various levels, and this is in coordination and harmonization with the program, and the presentation of the facts as they are.

Muhammad: Is the existing situation in the balance of foreign powers, as it is reflected in the Eritrean revolution, in the revolution's interests in the foreseeable future, or is it against it in the medium and long range, in the Mediterranean basin?

'Abdallah: In my estimation, the Eritrean revolution must work hastily to strive toward unity in its ranks so that it can play its part.

## The Revolution Must Play Its Desired Role in the Region

AL-RIYAD: Brother 'Abdallah, a paragraph in the Eritrean Liberation Front's political program states that the front or the revolution must strengthen its strategic alliance with the Arab national liberation movement and the peoples of the socialist camp. In your statement issued on 26 March 1982, there is a paragraph which states that the Eritrean revolution is an inseparable part of the Arab revolution. Do you consider that this is a development and new orientation in Arab-Eritrean relations, bearing in mind that you devoted a special paragraph to the Palestine Liberation organization in which you describe the type of ties?

'Abdallah: There has been no new position, just a reinforcement of the fixed position in our political program. These things might not have been used in our program, or their crystallization might have been limited in the past, considering that we have crystallized the paragraph you cited, which states that the Eritrean revolution is part of, or that is its relations with the Arab nation are organic in historic and cultural terms and in terms of civilization and a common destiny, and we have tried to stress this in a manner which will be to the benefit of the national cause in this region and to the benefit of mutual action and interests in this region. I believe, when we overcome our problems in the future, that that will be in the interests of the Eritrean revolution and our national struggle.

AL-RIYAD: As regards the Arab League, is there any intention to bring up admission to membership again? Consequently, are there any attempts to win over the positions of major Arab countries to ones of support for you in the league council?

'Abdallah: There is an intention to bring this issue up again, and I consider that that might be in the form of unanimity among all the detachments and there is a great possibility that we will acquire membership as observers.

Muhammad: Does Ethiopia call itself a spearhead against the arabs?

'Abdallah: That is the problem. This could be true. If we include Libya among the Arab countries, if we include Yemen, the issue is much greater than it would be against the Arabs only. The issue will have much broader repercussions since the fact that the Arab countries are allied with Ethiopia is a big problem. Ethiopia, as a result of its hostility to the struggle and its repression of the people, looks for help in everything. If we find countries helping it this naturally as far as Ethiopia goes would entail a big gain, and it would be our loss. Perhaps the Arab countries have failed to persuade the two countries, and that is a very difficult problem. I believe that they have exerted efforts to win people over.

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CSO: 4704/21

## LIBERIA

### FINANCE MINISTER IN U.S. FOR TALKS WITH IMF

AB222025 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Liberia is expected to conclude negotiations in Washington for a third year economic civilization program with the IMF. A delegation headed by the minister of finance, J. Irving Jones, has been negotiating for the past 3 days with the aim of convincing the IMF to agree to continue its economic civilization program with Liberia for the third year in succession. Minister Jones explained to the IMF representatives at the negotiating table that even though the Liberian people have continued to make several sacrifices, the economic conditions of the country has continued to worsen because of the (?recession) being experienced by industrialized nations.

According to the assistant research and information officer in Washington, Mr Jones told the IMF that there was an absolute decline in the gross domestic product of the country from \$801 million in 1980 to \$715 million in 1981 or an \$86 million reduction over the previous fiscal years. He said when compared with the 3.2 percent increase in the population, the per capita income is only decreasing while the standard of living of the Liberian people is worsening, particularly at a time when their expectations are very high.

Explaining that government was therefore asking the IMF to continue its support to Liberia, Minister Jones mentioned the recently approved budget for fiscal 1982-1983 of \$420.1 million which he said represented a 15 percent reduction in personnel cost in the central government and public corporation budget as compared to the last fiscal year.

According to the Liberian news agency, the finance minister said because of the (?said) budget, government had introduced new stringent measures aimed at bringing the economic situation under control for an effective and efficient economic and financial management.

The IMF representatives during the first day of deliberations with the Liberian officials were eager to know specifically how Liberia was going to achieve the measures it had announced to control its economy. They wanted to know whether or not the program is credible, consistent and coherent so that it can achieve the target that was needed. But Minister Jones, who now heads the special economic committee, told the IMF that the committee had been mandated to take measures that would ensure responsible fiscal behavior and the anticipated savings that would make the 15 percent reduction in expenditures possible.



Meantime, the delegation yesterday called on Senator Samuel Hayakawa of California at the Capitol Building in the United States where Minister Jones explained to him the purpose of the mission and the high level of cooperation Liberia needed from the U.S. Congress in its economic development.

CSO: 4700/1600

## LIBERIA

### BRIEFS

NON-ATTENDANCE AT SUMMIT REITERATED--Monrovia, 21 Jul (AFP)--Liberia has maintained its position not to attend the impending OAU summit in Tripoli because the issue of the SDAR's admission into the OAU remains unresolved. Liberian Foreign Minister Henry Boimah Fahnbulleh stated in Monrovia on Wednesday. Last April, Liberian head of state Samuel Doe, who had earlier announced that Liberia would not go to Tripoli for that reason, criticized the action of OAU outgoing Chairman Daniel Arap Moi on the issue of the SDAR. He then proposed an extraordinary summit to settle the problem. Mr Doe also criticized OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo for admitting the SDAR into the OAU. Liberia is among the countries which refused to attend last February's OAU meeting in Addis Ababa. [Text] [AB211800 Paris AFP in French 1726 GMT 21 Jul 82]

CSO: 4719/1198

## SEYCHELLES

### MOVE TO STRENGTHEN ISLANDS' TIES REPORTED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 13 Jul 82 p 28

[Text] Victoria, July 10--Mauritius and Seychelles have agreed to set up an Indian Ocean Commission to promote cooperation among countries of the region, Mauritian Foreign Minister Jean-Claude de l'Estrac said here today after talks with President Albert Rene.

The idea will be put to the Antananarivo government tomorrow when Mr de l'Estrac arrives in Madagascar to continue his first trip abroad since taking office in the new left-wing Mauritius government last month.

On the choice of Seychelles as his first stop, Mr de l'Estrac said it underlined the great ties that had always existed between the leaders of the two governments.

President Rene had accepted an invitation from the government of Mauritius to visit Port Louis, Mr de l'Estrac said after delivering a personal message from Mauritian Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth, and had agreed to make the visit in the near future.

The Mauritian minister had talks with President Rene on what he described as the "immense possibilities" of developing mutual cooperation in various fields between the two socialist-ruled Indian Ocean archipelagos.

### Labor Force

On Mauritius' current close economic ties with South Africa, Mr de l'Estrac said it was not in the interests of his country to sever all links abruptly. He noted the imports from South Africa totalling 600 million rupees (around 60 million dollars) annually and the large number of South African tourists who came to Mauritius.

With an unemployment rate nearing 20 percent of the active labour force, the difficulties of Mauritius would worsen if air links to South Africa were cut, Mr de l'Estrac said, but he added that the government intended to diversify gradually its sources of imports and tourism.

CSO: 4700/1603

## ILLEGAL STRANGERS WARNED TO QUIT MINING AREAS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jul 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] President Siaka Stevens has given a strong warning that all aliens and immigrants without valid travelling and residential documents should quietly leave the mining areas and the country.

Government, he said, will not permit the transformation of Sierra Leone into a free-for-all state where illegal aliens and immigrants roam around and do as they please.

The Head of State was addressing a large crowd of Paramount Chiefs, Chiefdom Councillors and people of Lower Bambara Chiefdom at Tongo Field before he returned to Freetown on Sunday.

Dr Stevens conceded that while his Government cherished freedom, the unbridled freedom that would allow strangers to plunder the country's mining fields and to smuggle produce and mineral wealth out of the country was inimical to the interest of Sierra Leone.

The permission of an influx of strangers and illegal immigrants into any part of the country with their attendant social and economic problems would frustrate the efforts of government to adequately plan for the development of the country and its people, he added.

He appealed to the Chiefs and Chiefdom Councillors to carry out the spade work in ridding the areas of lawless and undesirable elements who, he said were a threat to peace, law and order.

President Stevens also reminded Parliamentarians of their responsibility to prevent their supporters from molesting rival supporters and to remind them of the dire consequences of such a practice.

President Stevens was accorded a rousing welcome by thousands of cheering and wavering crowds who lined the route to the hall. Drumming, singing and dancing were highlights of the welcoming ceremony.

With President Stevens at the meeting were the Resident Minister, Eastern Province, Mr S. B. Massaquoi; Interior Minister, Dr. S. S. Banya; Information and Broadcasting Minister, Dr. Moiwo Korji, Minister of State President's Office, Mr. Tamba Juana, Acting Provincial Secretary, Eastern Province, Mr. S. B. Deen, Managing Director, A. A. Koroma and the General Manager NDMC.

CSO: 4700/1603

WEST GERMANS HAND OVER SLEC

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] The Management of Sierra Leone Electricity Corporation (SLEC) has been formally handed-over to an indigenous General Manager, Mr. Cecil B. Amadu-Taylor by the outgoing German General Manager, Mr. K. W. Koeniger of Oskar Von Miller (OVM) Consulting Engineers in Munich.

Presenting the comprehensive handing-over document to the Minister of Energy and Power, Mr. A. G. Sembu Forna at his Siaka Stevens Street Office last Friday, Mr. Koeniger expressed appreciation to Government and the people of Sierra Leone for the cooperation and hospitality during the eight years stay of his team in this country.

He pointed out that it was mainly due to the personal assistance and interest of the President, Dr. Siaka Stevens that their work was made easy and successful.

He said that they had done their best to make the Corporation serve this nation efficiently.

Replying, on behalf of Government, Energy and Power Minister Sembu Forna referred to the cordial relationship between Sierra Leone and the Federal Republic of Germany and said he believed that the amount of training given by the German team to their local counterparts would reflect on the staff's performance now that they have finally taken over full management.

As Minister of Energy and Power, Mr. Sembu Forna maintained that he would do his utmost to see that the Corporation continues to serve the nation, and added that the OSKAR team had left behind a legacy of efficiency for which government was most grateful.

OSKAR VON MILLER (OVM) Consulting Engineers in Munich were appointed by the Sierra Leone Government to manage the Sierra Leone Government Electricity Corporation from 1974 to 1982.

Other members of the outgoing team are the Chief Engineer, (Distribution and Transmission), Mr. W. M. Kaiser; the Chief Engineer (Generation), Mr. P. Huenert and the Chief Engineer (Provinces), Mr. I. Bralic.

The new local senior management team includes the Chief Engineer (Distribution and Transmission), Mr. S. S. Labour; Chief Engineer (Generation), Mr. V.C. Randall, and the Chief Engineer (Provinces), Mr. H. T. Dixon-Fyle.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### SOUTH AFRICA DETAINING 202; 96 UNDER BANNING ORDERS

MB161229 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Jul 82 p 2

[By Carolyn Dempster]

[Text] There are now 96 people under banning orders in South Africa and 202 people are being held in detention.

These figures are the latest compiled by the South African Institute of Race Relations and THE STAR.

Of the 96 banned people, seven have gone into exile and will never be able to return to South Africa. This year 14 people have been issued with banning orders restricting them for periods ranging from 2 to 5 years.

Since the internal security act No 74 of 1982 was promulgated on 9 June, banning orders are issued under this legislation.

A new trend in the serving of banning orders this year has been that many of those banned had been held in detention for months under security legislation.

They were not charged on release but within 2 weeks of release were served with banning orders.

This pattern has applied in 1982 in respect of four trade unionists from Port Elizabeth, Mr D. Makanda, Mr S. Pityana, Mr M. Madlingozi and Mr Z. Mjuzawe; two editors of the student newspaper, SASPU NATIONAL, Mr Keith Coleman and Mr Clive Van Heerden; and student lawyer Mr Nicholas "Fink" Haysom.

Mr Haysom, banned in March for 2 years, was served with a particularly severe order. As he may not enter the premises of the University of the Witwatersrand, where he works at the centre for applied legal studies, his economic lifeline has effectively been cut out.

The association of law societies has tried for the past 3 months to obtain permission for Mr Haysom to continue his work and studies--without success so far.

One of the 202 detainees, Modika Mothibi Tatsa has been imprisoned under security legislation for more than two-and-a-half years.

He is held under section 10 (1) (A) of the Internal Security Act of 1976 but has been held at various times under almost every existing form of detention legislation.

Modika Tatsa was first detained in December 1979 as a standard six pupil and spent 6 months in detention before being charged. The charges were later dropped because there was insufficient evidence. He was re-detained under section six of the terrorism act and refused to give evidence in a terrorism trial in Ermerlo.

The accused in the trial were acquitted but Modika Tatsa was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment. On appeal the sentence was reduced to 12 months. The day he was due to leave prison after serving this sentence he was re-detained in terms of section 10 of the Internal Security Act, which allows indefinite preventive detention.

CSO: 4700/1586



## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

MAN KILLED BY BOMB--A man has been killed in a bomb explosion near the Lesotho border. The bomb exploded in Fichsburg in the Orange free state. Several people were injured in the blast. Radio Lesotho said the bomb exploded in a house occupied by known sympathizers of the Lesotho liberation army, which opposes the government of Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan. The report says that the occupants of the house were constructing bombs when one exploded. The report also said that several people were being detained by the South African security police. [Text] [MB161310 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 16 Jul 82]

CSO: 4700/1586

## SWAZILAND

### BRIEFS

ARMS FOUND--Police have discovered arms of war in another Swazi woman's house at Fonteyn, north-east of Mbabane, after raiding it at dawn recently. The house was at the time being occupied by four men, believed to be members of the African National Congress. The house is now under lock and key. This is the second arms discovery in the Mbabane area in 3 weeks. Police recently discovered the first arms cache at the Mobeni flats near Highlands View and arrested two men. The flat also belonged to a Swazi woman. A police spokesman confirmed the arms discovery. He said there were three automatic rifles and a pistol. The spokesman said four men had been arrested in connection with the arms discovery in the house and were being held in custody. It is not yet known when the men arrested in both incidents would appear in court. [Text] [MB190949 Mbabane THE OBSERVER in English 17 Jul 82 p 1]

SECRET DEAL DENIED--Nairobi, 16 Jul (AFP)--Today in Nairobi, Simon Nxumalo, a representative of the Swaziland Government, denied reports that his country had negotiated secret border agreements with South Africa. Mr Nxumalo asserted during a press conference that his country was "openly and justifiably reclaiming" a large strip of land equal to 2/3 (?of its) territory. He explained that 3 weeks ago, the Libyan president, who is also the chairman of the OAU, sent a mission to Swaziland to study the problem. Swaziland's main demand is access to the Indian Ocean and the settlement of 20,000 people displaced, he asserted. The inhabitants of the zone concerned number 750,000 while Swaziland presently has a population of 600,000 people. Neither the British nor the South African Government has the moral right to refuse us this strip of land, Mr Nxumalo added, describing Kwazulu representatives as "Pretoria's agents." Mr Nxumalo described as childish threats of the exclusion of his country from the OAU if this region came back to Swaziland. He explained that when the region was officially given to the Kwazulu in 1976, the OAU did not take up the case. [Text] [AB161851 Paris AFP in French 1756 GMT 16 Jul 82]

CSO: 4719/1188

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS GAS RESERVES AT KIMBIJI

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Mike Sikawa]

[Text]

THE Government yesterday confirmed existence of large deposits of gas reserves at Kimbiji in Temeke District, 40 kilometres south-east of Dar es Salaam. The reserves have been estimated at 130 billion standard cubic metres.

In a special statement read in the National Assembly, the Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum, said deposits were estimated at three to four times bigger than those at Songo Songo.

The Minister told an attentive House that the Kimbiji well, named KE-I, has been drilled to a depth of 3,582 metres. Four gas bearing zones have been identified in the well at the depths of 1860-1940 metres; 2110-2140 metres; 2250-2260 metres and 2660-2700 metres.

"Taking into account the size of the structure, the fault block in KE-I was drilled, it is estimated to contain probable recoverable gas reserves of the order of 40 billion standard cubic metres," the Minister told the MPs amid cheers.

He further said that the entire Kimbiji structure consists of four large fault blocks and a few other smaller blocks. It is reasonable, he said, to expect that the other blocks also contain at least gas and the prospective recoverable gas reserves of the Kimbiji structure as a whole is expected to be of the order of 130 billion standard cubic metres.

The Minister told the House that in order to continue the exploration effort on the Kimbiji structure with a view to discovering additional quantities of gas and perhaps oil, the OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) Special Fund has agreed to finance, through an interest free loan, the drilling of two more wells at that location.

"I must emphasise that this will still be exploration drilling and therefore there can be no guarantee that further reserves will be encountered" Ndugu Kassum told the House.

"It must be remembered though that petroleum exploration and development is not only a complex, risky and expensive venture but one involving long lead times too. Therefore, it could easily be four to ten years before we begin to reap the benefits from any proven gas reserves at Kimbiji," the Minister stressed.

The Minister also told the House that much had happened so far regarding the Songo Songo gas reserves since he announced it in Parliament five years ago.

"I am pleased to tell the house that more than adequate gas reserves have now been proved at Songo Songo to justify the construction, at Kilwa Masoko, of a world scale plant for the production of ammonia and urea, and we are now negotiating loans with various governments and foreign institutions for the financing of the project," he said.

Ndugu Kassum stated that the Government believed that the proven plus "probable recoverable gas reserves at Songo Songo amount to approximately 30 billion standard cubic metres..."

He said as a result of the Tanzania Petroleum Development

Corporation (TPDC) successful exploration programme at Songo Songo, the Government decided to carry out more intensive seismic surveys over other areas in Tanzania.

Consequently, this attracted a lot of international interest in all gas and gas exploration within the country. Negotiations throughout 1980 and 1981 led to the signing of two Production Sharing Agreements, one with Shell in September last year and the other with the International Energy Development Corporation the following November. Exploration by both companies have begun, he said.

He further informed the House that this year, the Government has negotiated the extension of an exploration contract with AGIP and AMOCO who, after conducting further seismic surveys, are currently drilling a well at Mnazi Bay in Mtwara Region.

Further discussions were being held with a number of other international companies and institutions interested in obtaining concessions for oil and gas exploration within Tanzania. Ndugu Kassum said.

The Minister said that he was pleased to inform the MPs that negotiations with Petro-Canada International Assistance, an agency of the Canadian Government, had reached an advanced stage.

"I hope to make a further statement concerning this in a few weeks' time," he said.

He told the MPs that the work so far done had not been easy, and "there is still more work to be done, but I believe that as from now, we will begin to see the fruits of our labour." He paid special tribute to the TPDC for having made the successes now being realised.

The rig used by TPDC in drilling the Kimbiji well was the same Algerian rig which was used in the sixth well at Songo Songo he said. So far, the Minister observed, there had been no oil found at Kimbiji.

CSO: 4700/1599

NYERERE DENIES SOCIALISM CAUSE OF NATION'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Hamisi Mkwinda]

[Excerpt]

CCM Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere has reiterated that collective work on socialist lines is the only means to rapid development in rural areas.

He told Litama villagers yesterday morning that contrary to allegations that Socialism was the cause of economic difficulties facing the country, truly Ujamaa villages led the way in rural transformation.

Mwalimu said villages which based their activities on Ujamaa principles had recorded the fastest development pace in the country.

He cited the example of Isansa Village which, he pointed out, has ranked first among villages in Mbeya Region the last three years consecutively.

The Party Chairman told hundreds of attentive Litama villagers who also won "the Best Village" award in Lindi

Region this year that they should learn about the benefits of collective work from bees and ants.

He explained amid applause that despite their small size, these insects did wonderful things through collective work.

"Bees produce honey and ants erect wonderful monuments," Mwalimu explained amid ullulations. He emphasised that these achievements would not be possible without disciplined collective work.

He said villagers should emulate this organisation and that they should not work like grasshoppers "whose achievements are not easy to assess."

Mwalimu praised Litama villagers for their efforts to build Socialism, adding that they should strive to consolidate and further their gains.

BANK OF TANZANIA ANNOUNCES HIGHER INTEREST RATES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Wence Mushi]

[Excerpt]

DEPOSITORS with banks and financial institutions can expect boosted earnings since the beginning of this month, following announcement of higher interest rates by the Bank of Tanzania in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

A press statement issued by the bank said that those maintaining savings accounts would get an annual interest of 7.5 per cent while those under fixed deposit scheme for not less than 31 days would earn between 3.25 and 3.5 per cent per annum.

The bank further said those keeping money under the fixed deposit scheme for 91 days and above but less than six months would earn a 4.0 per cent interest.

Those keeping money under the same scheme for more than six months, but less than nine months would earn 4.5 per cent, while those maintaining such accounts for more than nine months, but less than a year would get 5.5 per cent interest per year, the statement said.

Other account operators under the fixed scheme will earn interest as follows: One year but less than two years — 8.25 per cent per annum; two

years but less than three years — 9.0 per cent; and three up to five years — 10.25 per cent.

The statement added that the *Weka Akiba Daima Unavyopata* (WADU) scheme of the Post Office Savings Bank POSB could pay bonus at 10 per cent of interest earned at between 9.0 and 10.25 per cent per year.

But borrowers from the banking system particularly for housing schemes will have to part with more money in terms of interest on loans, according to the statement.

A housing loan of not less than 1,000/- but not exceeding 35,000/- will carry an interest charge of 5.0 per cent per year, while that above 35,000/- but not exceeding 100,000/- will have an interest charge of 8.5 per cent.

A housing loan of more than 100,000/- but not above 150,000/- will carry an interest charge of 10.0 per cent while commercial loans in the sector will carry an interest charge of 13.5 per cent, the statement said.

The bank also raised interest rates on loans other than those for housing extended to various sectors of the economy by between 4.2 and 6.6 per cent above the rates valid before the begin-

ning of this month.

The sectors affected by the new rates include primary production and marketing, secondary production, services (both large scale commerce and retail trade), processing and manufacturing and transport.

The statement said the new rates have been warranted by the changed economic situation the country had undergone since the last review of interest rates in January last year.

It added that all banks and specified financial institutions have been informed of the new deposit and lending rates to be paid and charged.

PLANS NOTED TO PROMOTE ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT BUILDING PROJECTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Excerpt]

PLANS to strengthen the local capability for the implementation of construction projects were announced in the National Assembly in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

They include strengthening construction and engineering companies and parastatals and to form new parastatals to handle construction activities, the Minister for Works, Ndugu Samwel Sitta, said.

Tabling his 1982/83 Ministry's estimates, Ndugu Sitta said concrete measures would be taken in this direction as a contribution of the construction sector to national economic rehabilitation efforts.

Efforts by regions to establish and consolidate construction

brigades would be complemented with technical assistance, the Minister told the House.

Additional thrust would be directed at the training of

technical cadres for the construction sector at all levels in order to consolidate the national capability in the construction and technical fields, he added.

Ndugu Sitta underlined the need for the Mwananchi Engineering and Construction Company (MECCO) to undertake joint projects with foreign companies handling construction projects in Tanzania in order to have more technical experience.

He said his Ministry would review national road construction plans in order to direct more efforts towards solving transport problems in areas which contributed substantially to agriculture.

"We expect from now on to develop closer co-operation with institutions and ministries dealing with agriculture, livestock, industries and the regions in order to co-ordinate their plans and ours..." the Minister said.

CSO: 4700/1599

MINISTER SAYS PRIVATE SECTOR TO CONTINUE TO HAVE ACTIVE ROLE TO PLAY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

THE minister of state for planning and Economic Affairs, Ndugu Kighoma Ali Malima, has said the private sector will continue to have an active role to play in the national economy until such time when the government is able to offer adequate services to the people.

Answering a question by Lt. Col. Ayub Kimbau (Mafia), Prof. Malima further said the government has been encouraging individuals to invest in production-oriented projects, especially those which the government, parastatals and co-operatives could not invest directly.

Ndugu Kimbau had asked the minister to give the official government version on private enterprises, given the current economic hardships which the nation was experiencing.

Ndugu Malima stressed that the government's objective was to build a socialist state and that the present difficulties should stand as a testimony to adherence to our principles. "We must stand firm and refuse to be swayed", he added.

Ndugu Malima said the government had already set up a unit which would monitor and supervise activities in the private sector. The unit co-ordinates activities involve assistance to individuals in various technological aspects and other important factors.

CSO: 4700/1599



TANZANIA

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES UN OFFICIAL FOR REFUGEES

EA201854 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT  
20 Jul 82

[Text] Tanzania today reaffirmed her commitment towards aiding refugees who seek asylum in the country. The pledge was made by the prime minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya. He was speaking to the deputy UN high commissioner for refugees, Mr William Smyser, who paid a courtesy call at his office. Ndugu Msuya emphasized that the main issue in the refugee problem in Africa was to get to the root causes which are wars and constant poverty.

Earlier Mr Smyser, who arrived in the country this morning from Geneva, held talks with the minister for home affairs, Ndugu Muhiddin Kimario, on the refugee question in Tanzania. Their talks centered mainly on how the two parties could direct their efforts to strengthen their activities in helping refugees who have sought asylum in the country.

The purpose of Mr Smyser's visit is to review and assess the UN high commission for refugees current programme in Tanzania and obtain the government's views on the refugee situation in the country. Tomorrow Mr Smyser is expected to visit the (Rusamo) refugee settlement in Mpanda district, Rukwa region. While at (Rusamo) he will open a dispensary, [word indistinct] farm and a workshop of the settled refugees.

CSO: 4700/1600

TANZANIA

SIDO PROBE REPORT TO BE PRESENTED LATE JULY, EARLY AUGUST

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

THE three-member committee appointed last April to probe allegations of favouritism and corruption in the allocation of industrial units at the Tanga Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) estate will present its report later this month or early August, parliament was told.

Winding up debate on his ministry's estimates for 1982/83, Industries Minister Basil Mramba told the House in Dar es Salaam yesterday that he would take appropriate action against the culprits if any irregularities were proved.

The probe team is chaired by retired Ambassador to Sweden, Ndugu Edward Mhina. Other members are National Member of Parliament, Ndugu Kijakazi Kyelula and the Director of Planning in the Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB), Ndugu A.W. Mosille.

CSO: 4700/1599

# SIX PARASTATALS JOIN WITH NPC IN MOBILIZING INVESTMENT CAPITAL

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by James Mpinga]

[Text]

SIX parastatals have joined hands with the national Development Corporation (NDC) in mobilising investment capital in the wake of dwindling financial resources for the purpose from Treasury coffers.

One of the projects to benefit from this initiative is the 181.1 million/- plant to produce light bulbs and fluorescent tubes, due to take off at Dar es Salaam's Pugu Road industrial area early next year.

The Light Source Manufacturers Limited, the firm that will run the Dar es Salaam plant, brings together several local parastatals — supported by one foreign firm — which would either hold equity shares or grant medium-term loans.

According to NDC Chairman and Managing Director Arnold Kilewo, three other projects are to benefit from investment capital injections from parastatal organisations.

These include the Machine Tools Project in Moshi; the Tanzania Cables Limited; and the Tanzania Electrical Goods Manufacturing Limited.

An agreement for a 9.6 million/- loan for the Light Source Manufacturers Limited was signed in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday night between NDC and the National Provident Fund (NPF) — one of the partners.

The signing of the agreement signals a marked departure from NPF's investment policy which normally requires that workers' contributions be channelled into risk-free investments like government stocks and real estate.

NPF Director-General Lawrence Saguti said after signing the agreement at the Kilimanjaro Hotel that the move followed detailed negotiations between NPF and NDC that spanned nearly a year.

NPF authorities believe that their participation in the venture would not in any way jeopardise the safety of workers' contributions, Ndugu Saguti added.

Both NDC and NPF put the returns to investment in the light source project at between 15 and 20 per cent annually, and the NPF stands to generate at least 11 per cent

in interest gains from the project. This far exceeds the seven per cent earnings from risk-free but less lucrative investments.

Increased interest earnings to the NPF would also boost interests collected by NPF contributors, an NPF official said at the ceremony.

Other parastatals putting in money include BHESCO, DABCO, AISCO, TANESCO, and NDC.

The machinery and equipment have been supplied through an inter-government credit agreement concluded in 1978 between the governments of Tanzania and Hungary, the NDC chief, Ndugu Kilewo, said.

When it goes into production in March next year, the factory is expected to produce four million units of light bulbs, fluorescent tubes and choke (ballasts) annually under a one shift operation. The factory has an annual capacity of 15 million units in three shifts.

The project, Ndugu Kilewo said, is expected to ease the shortage of bulbs and fluorescent tubes currently experienced in the country due to lack of foreign exchange for importation of the items. The country's present demand of the items stands at 1.8 million per annum.

JAPAN PLEDGES FOOD AID, AGRICULTURAL INPUT GRANT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

JAPAN has pledged a 50 million/- grant to Tanzania in form of food aid and agricultural inputs.

The visiting Japanese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hideo Tsuji said the grant would help enhance the bilateral economic relations between the two countries.

He said half the amount would be in the form of agricultural inputs, insecticides and fertilizers and the other half would be used to supply 6,000 tons of rice.

Mr. Tsuji said his country would continue to strengthen economic co-operation with African countries. He particularly hailed Mwalimu Nyerere for his role on the North-South dialogue.

He said the recent summit of the industrialised countries have

agreed to open more global negotiations as a result of pressure from the Third World.

The Vice-Minister said that the hitherto international economic arrangement was outdated and incapable of accommodating developing countries interests.

He said during talks with the Tanzanian government officials, it was agreed that the bilateral economic cooperation should be extended and studies to determine fields of co-operation would be carried out in near future.

The Vice-Minister who leaves today for Zambia held talks with Mwalimu Nyerere, the Minister for Foreign Affairs Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, the Minister for Works Ndugu Samuel Sitta the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, and the Minister for Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Ndugu Mustafa Nyang'anyi.

CSO: 4700/1599

## NYERERE SAYS OUTLOOK FOR FOOD CROPS PROMISING, CASH CROPS POOR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

CCM Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere yesterday said there were promising indications of a good harvest of food crops this season.

He asked peasants to carefully harvest their crops and store enough for their families' requirements and sell the remaining to crop authorities.

Addressing a Peasants Day rally at Umoja Stadium at Mtwara, Mwalimu warned peasants not to sell their produce to black marketeers (*walanguzi*) because this would deal a blow to both efforts at food self-sufficiency and in conserving foreign exchange.

His speech was broadcast live by Radio Tanzania.

If food was sold to *walanguzi*, shortages would occur — forcing the Government to import huge quantities with the meagre foreign exchange which could otherwise be spent on the importation of other necessities, he explained.

"This is no small matter," Mwalimu said and urged peasants to have their own food stocks which could see them through to the next season.

He explained that although some areas of the country received insufficient rainfall and peasants in others had to replant their crops, there were

good pointers that this season would be better than the last one.

Tanzania imported food last year and in 1980, Mwalimu said, adding that most of the grains imported were maize, rice and wheat, whose production was promising this season.

There would be a good harvest of paddy this season, Mwalimu said, explaining that despite damage to the crop in Kyela by floods, there were indication of a good harvest in other paddy-growing areas.

There were also indications that the wheat harvest this season would be good, he said.

The Party Chairman explained, however, that the anticipated harvest could solve the food shortage in the country if Tanzanians did not neglect their traditional staple foods for the finer grains.

"There are indications that we shall have enough food if we do away with the attitudes of choosing between foods," he said adding that Tanzanians should eat potatoes, cassava, bananas and millet.

Mwalimu said the outlook was not very bright for the cash crops. He explained that cotton harvests were not expected to be good in the traditional leading producer regions of Mwanza and Shinyanga due to excessive rainfall.

Production levels in the two regions could not reach last year's output, Mwalimu said. He explained that although the other cotton areas could produce more, they could not compensate for the shortfall in production in the major areas.

There were also pointers that coffee output would not be high this season and the overall national production figure would remain low unless the new coffee areas produced more to cover the production shortfall in the traditional areas.

The Chairman explained that in terms of foreign exchange earnings through coffee exports, the prospects were gloomy in view of the fluctuating world market price of the crop.

For this whole week, the price of coffee had been falling, he noted saying that it fell by 450/- (pound 30) on Monday and rose by 135/- (pound 9) on Tuesday for *robusta* coffee.

"By the New York prices, the price of *arabica* went down yesterday," Mwalimu told the rally.

Taken by what this means, therefore, the country would continue experiencing the shortage of foreign exchange, the Party Chairman explained.

MINISTER SAYS REVIEW OF DOWRY QUESTION PART OF WOMENS' LIBERATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

REVIEWING the whole question of dowry is part of the process of consolidating the liberation of women, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office Ndugu Getrude Mongela told cheering MPs in the National Assembly yesterday.

She called for the contribution of ideas for the reviewing of dowry, a tradition she said was in the past regarded as a 'marriage certificate' but which was today being distorted.

The Minister was answering supplementary questions and views which followed a question asked by Ndugu Masanja Ng'hwani (Bariadi).

Ndugu Ng'hwani had also asked whether the government intended to review dowry to match with today's price of a cow in negotiating dowry payments in view of rising prices of cattle.

The Minister, who answered on behalf of the Minister for Justice Ndugu Jullie Manning, said under the local customary law (declaration) order of 1963, the price of a cow was fixed at 100/- and that of a bull at 90/- for dowry payment purposes in

Dodoma, Tanga, Mbeya, Iringa, Tabora, Shinyanga, Mara, Kigoma and Kilimanjaro regions.

In Kagera region, the price for an Ankole cow was 400/- and 200/- for a bull. This order also applied to Rukwa and Singida regions where the price was 200/- for a cow and 100/- for a bull. In Ruvuma it was 250/- for both cow and bull.

Ndugu Mongela said the prices were the actual ones applying in commercial cattle dealings when the order was enacted in 1963 and were fixed following consultations with local parties in the regions and districts concerned.

Ndugu Mongela said the government was aware of the differences in the traditional 'prices' and the actual cost of cattle on the market today.

But since the question of dowry was not uniform for the whole country, the people in the respective regions and districts should review this and submit their proposals to the government for appropriate action.

CSO: 4700/1599

MINISTER ON COAL MINING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

TANZANIA, and the Peoples Republic of China, would soon start the mining of coal at Songwe-Kiwira colliery in Mbeya region, the Minister for Minerals Ndugu Jackson Makweta told the National Assembly yesterday.

Ndugu Makweta said the deposits, with the annual capacity of 150,000 tonnes, would be an alternative energy source to be used in the industrial sector.

He also said that his ministry had plans to establish another colliery at Mchuchuma in Iringa region, but could not give more details.

The Minister was answering Major M.R. Kassanda (Tabora Rural) who wanted to know when the ministry would start mining coal and other minerals in the country.

In reply to another question, Ndugu Makweta informed the House that his

ministry and the Ministry of Water and Energy have plans to build power stations which would use coal instead of diesel.

He explained that his ministry and that State Mining Corporation (STAMICO), with other two international organisations, are currently surveying mineral potentiality throughout the country.

Ndugu Makweta was answering Captain H.H. Kabanja (Kigoma Rural) who had wanted to know government plans to extend mineral surveys and its utilisation.

The Minister said the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Union Carbide would also be involved in the surveys adding that the surveys would be a follow-up to a similar survey carried out between 1976 and 1978 by a West Germany firm-Geosurvey.

CSO: 4700/1599

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS UNDERWAY TO IMPLEMENT RFTA PACT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

PRELIMINARY arrangements are underway to implement the Ruvuma Free Trade Area (RFTA) pact signed last November between Tanzania and Mozambique, the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, has told Parliament.

He did not say when the arrangement would be effected but he explained that the agreement would boost trade between the two sister countries by removing gradually tariff barriers on selected commodities.

Ndugu Mchumo said RFTA would be operated at the national level but added that border regions on both sides would enjoy greater relief on exchanging some of the agreed items.

He pointed out, however, that this did not mean border trade. "People living near the border will benefit more because apart from reduced tariffs, they won't pay for transport costs like those away from the border," he explained.

The Minister said under the agreement, Tanzania exports to Mozambique would include tyres and tubes, chemicals, textiles, coffee, cocoa, aluminium products, leather and leather products, plastic and glass products, radios, dry cells and timber products.

Tanzania, he said, would import from Maputo welding electrodes, wire, condensed milk, wall and roofing tiles, locks and other hardware, cement, refrigerators and deep freezers, railway wagons and cranes, farm implements and vaccines.

He said the agreement initially covered the two countries, but that others could become members at a later stage.

He was replying to a question by Ndugu T.L. Ndunguru (Mbinga) who wanted to know the items to be traded and areas which would be covered by the agreement.

CSO: 4700/1599



MINISTER NOTES INCREASE IN PUBLIC SHOPS LAST YEAR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt]

VILLAGE and consumers' co-operative shops account for 31.5 per cent of all shops in the country while 1,200 private ones were phased out last year under government efforts to socialise trade, the National Assembly was told in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo told the House that public shops increased by 1,056 to 13,016 but that those run privately dwindled to 28,319.

Presenting his Ministry's 1982/83 estimates, the Minister said 745 village shops and 848 co-operative shops in urban areas were opened last year.

"It is my hope that where viable shops have been established, village governments will no longer approve applications for licences by individuals," he said adding that villages were ultimately expected to declare private shops redundant.

He stated that the newly-formed Biashara Consumers Services Company (BCS) would open four departmental stores and supermarkets, two of them in Dar es Salaam and the rest in Dodoma and Arusha between now and 1986.

He said the programme was undermined by shortage of suitable premises but added that buildings for the first such store in Dar es Salaam had been obtained and the shop would open during the first half of this fiscal year.

MINISTER NOTES INCREASE IN NATION'S PER CAPITA INCOME LAST YEAR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE country income per capita increased from 594/- in 1969 to 1,995/- last year, the National Assembly was told in Dar es Salaam on Saturday.

Minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs Professor Kighoma Malima told the House that the average cash income per household stood at 982/- in Tanzania Mainland's rural areas and 6,036/- in the urban areas in 1969.

The figures rose to 2,168/- and 7,302/- respectively, in 1975/76, he explained, adding that these were preliminary figures. He said conclusive figures under a survey conducted in 1976/77 were still being sorted out.

Ndugu Malima said habitable rooms (excluding sitting room, store and toilets) per household in the country increased from an average of 2.6 in 1969 to between 2.9 and 3.6 in 1976/77.

He said the average number of people sharing a room

declined from 1.7 to between 1.4 and 1.7, respectively. He explained that households with houses roofed with corrugated iron sheets increased from 17 to 26 per cent in 1969 and 1976/77, respectively.

The minister told the House that houses built on concrete foundations and made of bricks increased to six per cent in 1976/77 from only one per cent in 1969 while those with cement floors rose to 14 from 10 per cent, respectively.

Ndugu Malima was answering a question by Ndugu L.D. Kitandula (Muheza) who wanted to know government achievements in fighting poverty among Tanzanians.

He said households without latrines decreased from 50 per cent in 1969 to 22 per cent in 1976/77. The minister said households connected with tap water shot to 22 per cent in 1976/77 compared to eight, seven years earlier.

CSO: 4700/1599

TANZANIA

UNDP TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Tanzania will get 648 million/- worth of technical assistance over the next five years from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), according to a statement issued by United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The statement said that the assistance for the period 1982-86 was approved by the UNDP Governing Council which met in Geneva recently.

A total of 421.2 million/- was allocated to specific projects in various sectors with the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors getting a share of 174.6 million/, the statement said.

Other sectors under the programme are industry--99.9m/-, general development issues, policy and planning--71.1 million/-, transport and communications--23.4 million/-, education-- 22.5 million/- and employment--19.8 million/-.

The statement explained that almost 70 per cent of the allotment would be used in strengthening on-going projects and extension while a resource of 145.8 million/- has been set for programming in 1984-86.

The statement further said that 129.6 million/-, an unprogrammed balance, would be allocated to specific projects "as and when UNDP's resource position permits."

The assistance coincides with the government's announced programme for economic survival which calls for the renovation, consolidation and full utilization of economic capital and resources.

CSO: 4700/1599

TANZANIA

NYERERE APPOINTS FIVE DEPARTMENT HEADS OF REORGANIZED MINISTRY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text] President Nyerere has appointed five top officials to head departments created under the new structure of the Ministry of Finance, aimed at strengthening revenue collection and control over government expenditure.

The Principal Secretary in the Ministry, Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura, said that there will be two deputy principal secretaries who will be in charge of ten departments under the new structure.

Ndugu Kazaura said one of the deputy principal secretaries would be in charge of government revenue and expenditure and other manpower development and administration.

President Nyerere had appointed Ndugu A.T. Makenya Deputy Principal Secretary in charge of Manpower Development and Administration following the introduction of the new structure, Ndugu Kazaura said.

The five new heads appointed by the President are: Ndugu Mustafa H. Mkullo who will be Commissioner for Public Investments and Treasure Registrar. Before his appointment, Ndugu Mkullo was the Director for Finance and Planning in the National Development Corporation (NDC).

Ndugu W.N. Ndyetabula has been appointed Commissioner for Customs and Sales Tax. The department is a result of a merger of the Revenue Division and the Customs and Excise Department. Before his new appointment, Ndugu Ndyetabula was the Mwanza Regional Finance Officer.

Ndugu M.T. Kibwana is the new Commissioner for External Finance and Technical Co-operation. He replaces Ndugu R.E. Mariki who has been transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Ndugu Kibwana was Director of External Finance and Technical Co-operation in the same Ministry before his new appointment.

The President has also appointed Ndugu S.O. Mlundi Director of Pension and Ndugu A. New a Director of Computer.

In the appointments, the following continue to hold their positions: Ndugu B.C. Mwenda (Commissioner for Income Tax); Ndugu F.T. Kejo (Commissioner for Budget); Ndugu K.A. Mgonja, (Accountant-General) and Ndugu I. Nhende (Stock Verifier).

The former Commissioner of Customs Ndugu W.H. Shundi, has been transferred to the ministry where he will be an advisor on taxation matters.

CSO: 4700/1599

TANZANIA

LIDA CONDUCTING LIVESTOCK EXPORT DRIVE IN PHASES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Jul 82 p 3

[Excerpt] The Livestock Development Authority (LIDA) is negotiating with firms in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait willing to import at least 85,000 cattle, goats and sheep from the country.

The Ministry for Livestock Development, Ndugu Herman Kirigini told the National Assembly yesterday that LIDA had already concluded an agreement with a Saudi Arabian firm which would buy 15,000 head of cattle and 25,000 goats and sheep in a three-month period ending September, this year.

He said another Saudi Arabian company was expected to import 30,000 head of cattle and that there was a possibility of exporting between 10,000 and 15,000 head of cattle to Kuwait.

LIDA is also negotiating with Uganda Development Bank for the supply to Uganda of 15,000 heibers, he added.

Ndugu Kirigini was answering a question by Ndugu Moringe Parkipuny (Ngorongoro) who pointed out that the target to export 350,000 head of cattle this year was too optimistic, asking the minister to explain arrangements made to achieve this goal.

The MP also wanted to know how LIDA and other ranches would contribute to the export and that the Minister should reveal the number of cattle which died of east coast fever and trypanosomiasis last year.

Ndugu Kirigini said the government had decided to execute the livestock export drive in phases and that 30,000 head of cattle would be exported under the first phase.

He told the House that districts and regions would contribute specified numbers of cattle for export and that special committees had been formed to educate the people on the campaign.

He said the National Ranching Company (NARCO) would contribute 5,000 cattle. Tanzania Sisal Authority (TSA) ranches 1,350 and that the Amboni Group would provide 1,000 cattle for export under the programme.

The Minister said the export deals would be arranged under Free on Board (FOB) agreement in which the buyer bears responsibility over the animals during transportation abroad.

## TANZANIA

### TWO NEW TRAIN ENGINES FOR TAZARA EXPECTED FROM WEST GERMANY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Text] Two new train engines to repower the Tanzania Zambia Railways Authority (TAZARA) locomotives are expected to arrive in the country from West Germany aboard the Tarpon Santiago vessel on July 25 or 26 this year, authoritative sources said yesterday.

The engines, part of a consignment of 16, are being purchased at 24m/- by TAZARA under a contract signed in December last year between TAZARA and the German company, MTU.

They are expected to be fitted into eight of TAZARA's 80-odd Chinese built locomotives, whose existing engines have already been removed and other technical adjustments made to fit the new engines, the sources said.

The remaining engines are expected to arrive in the country in consignments of four at a month's interval and "should all be in here before the end of the year," they added.

TAZARA has over the past fourteen months been utilising four MTU prototype engines on its locomotives which the sources said "were very good."

In his budget speech recently, the Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu John Malecala, pointed out that one of TAZARA's major problems was that of inadequate motive power to run its locomotives.

Meanwhile, TAZARA is also expected to receive some nine locomotives from the West German company KRUPP under contracts signed by the Tanzanian and Zambian governments, partners in the joint railwayline.

The authority expects to obtain a further five engines from the company but negotiations are still going on, the financial aspects of the deal.

CSO: 4700/1599

KAGERA BASIN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES RUSUMO PROJECT FINANCING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text]

FOUR undisclosed donor countries have shown interest in financing the implementation of the proposed Rusumo hydro electric project that would power development projects in Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda.

This was said by Tanzania's Commissioner to the Organisation for the Management and Development of the Kagera River Basin, Ndugu Christopher Ngaiza, when he arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday from Kigali after a week-long meeting of the commission.

The Commissioner told reporters at the Dar es Salaam international airport, that the Commission was told that the four countries had shown "very deep interest in financing the execution of the hydro-power scheme". He did not name them saying more details would be availed in future.

Phase one of the railway network that would transverse two land-locked partner states, Rwanda and Burundi, and link them to Uganda and Tanzania, would take off in September, this year, he said.

The Commission, he said, worked out a strategy for a follow-up with prospective donor countries after evaluating the last donor's conference. The Commission decided that bilateral

~~contacts with donor countries~~ "will have to be stepped up."

The Commission, he explained, could not appoint a new executive secretary for the organisation, following the expiry of the four-year term of Ndugu D.K. Lwehabura of Tanzania. The present formula, he said, "failed to help the Commission appoint a new executive secretary".

The Commissioner, he said, will consult their heads of state on how to get the new executive "while a new formula is being worked out."

The Commission directed that the secretariat, without an executive secretary, should be run by a college of directors of the organisation for they are permanently employed, until a new executive secretary is appointed.

The proposed hydro-power project, estimated to produce a minimum of 100 megawatts, would power irrigation and mining schemes plus towns in all the member states.

The project, whose feasibility studies were completed in 1979, now seems to be heading for a completion after a lot of strenuous expert work.

A number of dams, irrigation projects, mineral, fisheries and tourism activities, transport network and alternative energy development programmes would be undertaken by the co-operating countries.

The next Commission meeting is scheduled for Arusha in October, this year.



## YUGOSLAV EXPERTS VISIT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

A Yugoslav expert of youth camps arrived in the country yesterday for a month-long study to explore ways under which Yugoslavia could help Tanzania in the field.

The expert, Ndugu Gorard Marincek, told the *Daily News* at the Dar es Salaam international airport yesterday that he came at the invitation of the Tanzania Youth Organisation VIJANA. He is a consultant on youth volunteer mass camps in his country.

He said: "We shall see how VIJANA could benefit from our experience in organizing working brigades."

His first task, he said, would be to see how camps are organized in Tanzania and "study Tanzania's experience."

The second would be to discuss "this experience with the organisers of the youths. He would then prepare a paper which will highlight what he described as "a corrolation between Tanzania's practice and the Yugoslav practice." The paper will be discussed in Tanzania.

He was met at the airport by the Assistant Secretary of the Youth Organisation, Ndugu P. Kangwa, who said the expert would spend quite a big part of his time on the isles.

"We hope our camps on the isles, including Jeshi la Kujenga Uchumi (JKU) camps, will benefit from the Yugoslav experience," Ndugu Kangwa said.

CSO: 4700/1599

## SHORTAGE OF TEXT BOOKS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS EASES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE shortage of text books in primary schools eased this year with five pupils sharing one book compared to last year's ratio of ten students to one book, Parliament was told in Dar es Salaam on Wednesday.

The Minister for National Education, Ndugu Tabitha Siwale, told the House that the Swedish government which provided papers for printing of text books had granted to print some of the books in Sweden.

Winding up the debate on her ministry's 1982/83 estimates, which were approved by the House yesterday, Ndugu Siwale said 1.3 million text books for English and mathematics subjects had arrived from Sweden.

She said the ministry had placed with Printpak in Dar es Salaam an order to print 200,000 copies of geography text books for Standard Seven pupils.

The Minister said the government was aware of the shortage of books and other teaching aids as well as classroom furniture, and that concerted efforts were underway to improve the situation.

She told the House that Unified Teaching Services (UTS) commit-

tees had been formed in regions and districts and expressed hope that they would improve the lot of primary school teachers.

Ndugu Siwale explained that his ministry's policy in expansion of secondary education emphasised on extending day schools as opposed to boarding ones.

A study was underway to earmark schools which would accommodate such extensions, she added.

She said religious and other independent institutions interested in building private secondary schools would be encouraged, but they must first apply to the ministry for permission.

"Those fulfilling the necessary requirements will be allowed to go ahead", she explained.

The government had revived three maintenance units which would undertake renovations in secondary schools throughout the country.

Ndugu Siwale explained that there were 52 folk development colleges in the country and that the government intended to build one college in each district under long-term plans.

CSO: 4700/1599

## ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT USING MAENDELEO TO FERRY FOOD

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Zanzibar Government has suspended all passenger services between Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam to enable *mv Maendeleo* — currently the only Isles ship plying between the two ports — to ferry food and other cargo from Zanzibar to Pemba.

A statement issued by the State House in Zanzibar and broadcast over Radio Tanzania Zanzibar on Wednesday night said that *mv Maendeleo* which was at the Dar es Salaam Harbour yesterday for fuelling will leave for Pemba today with 600 tonnes of cargo, some of which are in high demand on the Island.

A meeting held at the State House and attended by officials of the Zanzibar Ministries of State, Trade and Transport, decided that resumption of both passenger and cargo services between Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam should resume after a good portion of the 9,500 tonnes of foodstuffs piled up at the Zanzibar Harbours had been transported to Pemba.

It is understood that the foodstuffs include wheat flour, rice, sugar and dates. Others are suiting materials and dresses for children.

Meanwhile, another Zanzibar government steamer, *mv Jamhuri* was expected in Zanzibar last night from Mombasa where it had been

on a dry dock for repairs for the past one year.

An official of the Zanzibar National Shipping Corporation said yesterday that the repairs, which also involved importation of spare parts from Europe, had cost 6m/-.

Its arrival is expected to ease transport problems between the two parts of the United Republic, now aggravated by the withdrawal of *mv Maendeleo*.

Though there are no official data, it is estimated that about 10,000 people make the trip between Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar in a week. Three quarters of whom use Zanzibar government steamers.

For the past six months, *mv Maendeleo*, the second biggest passenger ship of the Isles' fleet of four passenger ships and two oil tankers, was the only vessel plying between the two ports. It also had to make trips to Tanga, Pemba and Mtwara.

Another ship, *mv Mapinduzi* — the biggest in the fleet — which ran aground in Pemba early this year, is expected to sail back from Mombasa next week, according to reliable sources.

Repairs for the ship at the Mombasa dry dock and allowances for the crew totalled 3m/-.

# MINI-HYDRO POWER STATIONS TO SUPPLY SIX TOWNS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

THE townships of Mbulu, Kasulu, Tunduru, Mpanda and Uvinza will be supplied with electricity from mini-hydro power stations, the Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum, said in the National Assembly yesterday.

Winding up debate on the estimates of his Ministry, Ndugu Kassum said the supply of power to these townships was now being investigated.

He did not give details, but explained that his Ministry would endeavour to hasten power transmission to indigenous sources of energy, particularly for the rural areas.

"This means as far as electricity is concerned that supply to isolated areas will be either distribution from the extended grid or setting up of mini-hydro power stations," he said.

On other rural areas for electrification, the Minister said Mahenge, Mafinga, Sao Hill, Kibao, Ifunda, Tanangozi, Irole/Lugalo, Ilula and Dabaga townships had been surveyed.

They would be supplied from the south-western extension of the grid which is being extended from Kidatu to Mbeya via Mufindi and Iringa, he said.

Other townships which the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) had surveyed but for which funds had not been obtained for implementation were Biharamulo, Muleba, Kamachumu/Katoke, Kiomboi, Chunva, Mbozi and Kongwa.

He said TANESCO would carry out detailed survey of Kibondo, Utete and Manvoni townships in the "near future".

On the power problems of Dodoma, Mbeya and Tabora towns Ndugu Kassum said the erection of the second and third power generating sets for the Mbeya station was proceeding well.

For Dodoma, the erection of electrical equipment, which is being undertaken by TANESCO, would commence on the second week of next month.

The Minister said the first set for the Tabora power station would be commissioned in February next year.

When the House met as the Committee of Supply to approve the Ministry's estimates, Tabora Urban MP Reverend Paulo Misigalo stood and said he would block the estimates until a convincing explanation was given on the continuing delays in implementing the Tabora power project.

It took Finance Minister Amir Jamal, Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya and Tabora Regional Commissioner Pius Msekwa to convince the MP, who said delays in implementing the power project affected several development projects in the Region.

The House later approved the estimates which were tabled on Thursday.

TANZANIA

CATTLE STEALING ASSOCIATION OPERATING IN TABORA REGION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Sosthenes Lweyemamu]

[Excerpt] An illegal association calling itself "chama cha kuiba mifugo or chama cha kumi" is reported to be operating in Tabora Region stealing hundreds of head of cattle.

A police report made available to the Tabora Regional Party Office has disclosed that the bandits are believed to have established their "headquarters" at a forest spot in Urambo District. They once operated from a hideout in Nzega, the report says.

The report adds that the bandits, whose leaders are still at large, are "hundreds of cattle rustlers who move about in several villages of the region stealing thousands of head of cattle worth millions of shillings."

According to the report, the rustlers are armed with all sorts of weapons, ranging from clubs, spears, arrows, local made guns (gobole), pistols, rifles and submachine guns.

The report has also pointed out that another group, mainly of cattle herders from the neighbouring Shinyanga Region, had moved with their cattle settling in several forests in Tabora Region.

Some of the stolen herds are being trekked to the southern regions of Mbeya, Rukwa and Ruyuma, where it is said the price per head of cattle is higher than that offered in Tabora Region.

The report has accused livestock authorities in the region for failing to keep a record of people authorised to issue permits for selling, buying and taking cattle from auctions.

Moreover, the permits which in some areas, are issued by ten cell leaders were at times faked and do not bear photographs of buyers and sellers.

The report points out that the present system of issuing permits was in a mess. It cited a case in which permits were issued by ward and divisional

secretaries but the only reliable identity were rubber stamps bearing the office concerned.

As a result, the report disclosed that some people had resorted to making their own rubber stamps bearing names of Party branch offices, ward and divisional secretaries.

The report has already been discussed by the Regional Party Working Committee and several recommendations to contain the situation are expected to be approved by a Regional Party Executive Committee session scheduled for July 20.

Last year, rustlers in Tabora Region stole 11,752 head of cattle worth 10,820,118/- of which only 2,680 head of cattle valued at 2,520,104/- were recovered.

Twenty-two rustlers were killed.

CSO: 4700/1599

PROJECT TO ESTABLISH QUANTITY, QUALITY OF MINERALS PLANNED

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 11 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Mike Sikawa]

[Excerpt]

THE government yesterday announced ambitious plans to revitalise the mining industry which it said had been declining, contributing little to the national economy.

Presenting estimates for his ministry, the Minister for Minerals, Ndugu Jackson Makwetta, told the National Assembly that an aerial survey conducted nation-wide had shown results which indicated that there was "a lot of minerals" in the country.

The minister told the House that all that was required now was ascertaining availability of the minerals, and their quality.

Ndugu Makwetta told the House that his ministry would in the near future launch a project aimed at establishing the quantity and quality of minerals available in the country and their exploitation through simple methods at reduced costs.

He said his ministry would extract minerals through co-operation with companies and institutions with capital and technological knowhow. The ministry would also strengthen

expert training in fields related to mineral exploitation, with particular emphasis on mineral engineering.

He said emphasis would be on concentration rather than decentralisation of mining activities by the State Mining Corporation (STAMICO) and to ensure that the corporation operated commercially and independently.

Ndugu Makwetta said these plans would be implemented under three main categories namely short-term plans, medium-term plans and long-term plans.

The short-term plans involve minerals which need light technology with less expenses and which ~~give immediate~~ results. Minerals in this field include gold, tin, mica, precious stones and salt.

Medium-term plans include minerals the exploration of which has been completed, like gold, diamonds, precious stones, salt, coal and other industrial minerals.

The long-term plans will include minerals which have

been discovered, but the amount and quality of which have not yet been established, and therefore, requiring further exploration. These minerals include soda ash, iron ore, coal, nickel, cobalt, copper and industrial minerals.

Ndugu Makwetta said as a result of the aerial survey and other geo-chemical, geo-physical and geological investigations carried out, a number of multi-national companies had shown deep interest in prospecting minerals in the country.

The Ministry of Mines was now making plans to draw up a new minerals map giving details of possible areas for prospecting minerals in the country as a guide to the prospective international mining firms.

## TANZANIA

### BRIEFS

EXPRESS PASSENGER SERVICE--The Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) plans to introduce express passenger train services on the Central Line. The Minister for Communications and Transport Ndugu John Malecela, told the National Assembly yesterday. He said the express services would cut down the number of hours between Dar es Salaam and Mwanza from 48 to 36. Winding up debate on his ministry's estimates, Ndugu Malecela said the services would be introduced on trial basis with at least one or two trains a week. The trains would only stop at regional towns on the line, he said. Ndugu Malecela also told the House that daily passenger trains to Moshi from Arusha would also be introduced on trial basis. The train would have third class coaches, he said, adding that the success of the service would determine whether another second train should be introduced on the line. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jul 82 p 1]

KAWAWA'S RETURN FROM YUGOSLAVIA--A delegation of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) which had attended the 12th Congress of the League of Communist Yugoslavia [LCY] arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday with special messages to the Party Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere. The leader of the delegation, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, said at a press conference in the city that the messages were from Yugoslavia's President, Ndugu Peter Stambolic, and LCY Chairman, Ndugu Dusan Dragosavac. Ndugu Kawawa who is the Chairman of Standing Committee on Party Affairs and a Minister Without Portfolio said that while in Belgrade, the CCM delegation paid a courtesy call on the Prime Minister, Ndugu Milka Plannic. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jul 82 p 1]

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ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH NICARAGUA--The People's Republic of Nicaragua has opened a diplomatic mission in Harare. The country's first ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade David McField, presented his credentials to the president, Comrade Banana, at State House today. Also present at the ceremony was the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Mangwende, and the permanent secretary in his ministry, Comrade (Mutenge). [Text] [MB161500 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 Jul 82]

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